

# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1886.

PRICE THREE CENTS

## CORA LEE!

She is Arraigned for Murder,

And Pleads "Not Guilty"—Her Trial is to Occur Next November.

Two Missouri Youths Confess to Killing their Old Father Last Sunday.

### CORA LEE

Is Arraigned for the Murder of Sarah Graham.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 26.—Cora Lee was arraigned yesterday on a charge of murder in the first degree. She pleaded not guilty. Her trial may be postponed until November.

### Killed Their Father.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, Mo., May 26.—Yesterday, during a coroner's inquest on Swain Anderson, found murdered Sunday last, the two sons of the deceased, Ed. and Henry Anderson, and a companion named Ewing Sanders, confessed to the crime. Sanders says Ed. fired the fatal shot. Each of the brothers accuses the other of being the murderer.

### WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings of the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—After the routine morning business the senate proceeded to the consideration of the private pension bills on the calendar.

### HOUSE.

Mr. Belmont reported that the conference on the postoffice appropriation bill have been unable to agree, and a further conference is ordered.

The house went into committee of the whole on the oleomargarine bill. The general debate on the measure is being closed.

THE \$50,000,000 A YEAR PAID FOR PENSIONS

### (Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The president's veto of a large number of pension bills passed by congress, has called attention to the immense sums which the United States has been paying out in pensions. Of the 9,000 bills introduced into the house this session, about one-third are bills granting private pensions, and it has become possible for any soldier, whether he has seen hard service or not, to get a pension, provided he has a friend or two in the house or senate. Soldiers whose claims have been rejected by the pension office make their application to congress and they are granted. Bills for pensioning different classes of soldiers not now on the rolls are passed with little discussion, and during the last congress we came within an ace of the extension of the arrears act, which would have involved an additional expenditure of \$20,000,000. Supposing the population of the United States to be 50,000,000, this would have been an additional tax of \$5 upon every man, woman and child in the country. Counting five to the family, it would have been \$25 extra taxes for every family in the United States, and considering that the tax is an indirect one, it would have been evenly distributed, with little regard to wealth.

No country in the world compares with the United States in her liberality to her wounded soldiers. For years past our pensions have averaged between \$30,000,000 and \$60,000,000 a year, and in 1885 the total amount paid out from the beginning of the government at was more than \$74,000,000. At the same rate it must be more than \$800,000,000 at the present time. This makes the pension expenditures of the government more than one-twelfth of all its expenses, not including interest, since its organization. We have paid out in pensions about one-sixth as much as we have paid for wars, and we seem to be increasing in our outlay each year. In 1863 the pension payments amounted to \$60,000,000, or about \$6 for every family in the country. In 1870 the pension tax was on a rough estimate less than twenty-five cents a family, and in 1883, when a larger amount was paid for pensions than in any one year up to 1863, the average was less than \$1.50 a family. The great bulk of our pension expenditures has been to the soldiers of the late war. In the first ten years of our government there were only four in which our pension expenses ran over \$100,000 a year, and for the next fifteen years, or until the pensions of the war of 1812 began to come in, they were less than this year. They never amounted to more than \$5,000,000 a year until 1865, when they jumped to \$16,000,000. Since then they have been increasing at the rate of about one-third of our yearly expenses, and it costs each family in the United States from \$5 to \$8 a year to pay the bills.

The civil pension list has increased considerably within the last three years, and the widows of the presidents now receive \$5,000 a year each. Mrs. Polk is yet alive, and is living at Nashville. John Tyler's second wife has \$5,000 sent yearly to her home in Richmond, and Mrs. James A. Garfield has the same amount sent to her at Cleveland. Zach Taylor's daughter gets \$50 a month on account of her father's services in the Mexican war, and the widow of Admiral Farragut receives \$2,000 a year by a special act of congress. Among the widows of noted generals who draw pensions from the government are those of E. B. Baker, Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, George H. Custer, the Indian fighter, Daniel McCook, of the fight at McCook's; John A. Rawlins, Frank P.

Blair, Surgeon General Woods and James B. McPherson. There are about eighty revolutionary widows still on the pension rolls, and the majority of these come from the southern states.

There were about 2,000,000 soldiers in the late war. Of these 200,000 left no personal relatives and about 1,000,000 have not asked for pensions. From 1861 to 1884 820,000 claims were filed for pensions, and at that time 487,000 of these had been allowed. These pensions ranged from \$1 to \$72 a month, and the average pension received by the soldiers at present is about \$107 a year. There are now between 800,000 and 400,000 pensioners, and the majority of these are the soldiers themselves, while the remainder is made up of widows, minor children and dependent parents.

It is easy to see that the business of granting these pensions must be immense. The pension department here at Washington has over 1,500 clerks and it keeps them very busy indeed. The letters alone of the department run into the hundred thousands every month, and during a year it receives nearly 100,000 letters from congress alone. It writes out and sends out by mail more than 1,000,000 letters a year, and its average for months at a time is as high as 5,000 letters a day. It is against the law for the department to accept postage stamps sent for replies in asking for information, and one clerk is kept busy constantly returning such stamps. Every stamp is returned in a separate envelope to the person who sent it, and these postage stamps so returned are more than 1,000 a month. A number of clerks are kept constantly busy in signing the commissioner's name, and many clerks in the department have been there for years.

Going into the pension department is like going into an immense counting room. Hundreds of clerks work in each room, each at a desk with a great stack of papers beside him, and all, both men and women, working like niggers.

There is little chance for fraud in the granting of pensions. The claims must be filed and proved according to law. The soldier must show a case which corresponds with the records in the war department, and the doctors must testify to his disability. The clerks of the department, and even the commissioner, have nothing to do with handling the money, and it must all be sent out through the treasury. Let us look at the granting of a pension claim. It must first be submitted with the appropriate evidence, and this is compared with the muster rolls and the records in the war department. It goes through a number of different hands, and if it is found to be all right the commissioner signs a requisition on the treasury for its payment. This requisition has to go through thirteen bureaus before it can be paid, and in the first place there must be a fund in the treasury appropriated by congress for the payment of the class to which it belongs. The commissioner sends it to the secretary of the interior. He signs it and sends it to the comptroller of the treasury. The second comptroller signs it and sends it to the third auditor. The third auditor looks over it and having affixed his signature sends it over to the warrant division. And from here it goes to the register of the treasury, who looks it over, puts his mark upon it and gives it to the division of accounts. If it is found all right here it is presented to the United States treasurer for his signature. It has now to go back to the division of accounts to be registered. Then to the register of the treasury to be signed by him, then to the division of accounts to be mailed to the pension agent who is to pay the claim, and another note must be sent to tell the agent that there is money placed to his account here for the payment of the claim. This is the process through which every claim for pension must go through, whether it be for \$1 a month, for the shooting of the end of a little finger, or for \$100 a week, as in the case of the wives of the dead presidents. It is easy to see that it would be impossible to defraud the government, except in the following of the claim. The leaks of the treasury are not in the department, but in congress. It would take a smart clerk indeed to steal any money from Uncle Sam, but the law gives congress power to vote away any such sums as it deems good; and congress, in its hurried, slipshod way of legislating, votes away millions without knowing where they go.

The president is very close-mouthed in relation to his coming marriage. He has said nothing at all about it to any correspondent, and all interviews which have been pushed with him on the subject are fruitless. It is generally believed here that the marriage will take place in June. But I don't think this at all probable. President Cleveland will have no time to bother with matrimony before congress adjourns, and he will not be foolish enough to begin his honeymoon during the last days of the session. The most sensible time for it would be just before he goes off for his summer vacation in July, and it is likely that the ceremony will be held in the White House, and not in Mrs. Whitney's big ball room, nor at Holland Patent, as has been suggested. So far the marriage has been marred in the White House, and Cleveland will naturally have some ambition to make himself and his wife noted in this regard. As for spending the honeymoon in Washington in the summer, the idea would seem ridiculous, without indeed, the president moved out to the Soldiers' Home, where there is a very pleasant cottage ready for him in among the trees. The White House is by no means pleasant to live in. It is a great hotel with none of a hotel's privacy. The president has only half a dozen rooms that he can call his own. Both himself and his wife are bothered with visitors all day long, and a more gossiping set than these people of Washington never existed. From early in the morning till late at night there is no quiet. Gen. Sherman called the place the other day "for hales, and he had about as close an association with it as men can get without being its occupants. In the meantime the president is looking remarkably well, and is apparently free from the ordinary ups and downs of a matrimonial engagement.

Stanley Matthews is to be married to Mrs. Theaker, and this will add another accomplished woman to the social circle of the supreme court. I saw Judge Matthews in church yesterday. He came in, with his two grown daughters following him, and I noted that both of the girls were dressed in deep mourning. The first Mrs. Matthews died on Jan. 23, 1885. She was a very accomplished woman, and as Henry Waterson's aunt. When Waterson came north after the war was over, he was down at the sea, and out of position and money. He went to his aunt, Mrs. Matthews, and I

think it was Stanley Matthews who got him a position on one of the Cincinnati papers, from whence he drifted to Tennessee, and then to Louisville and The Courier-Journal. Stanley Matthews is over 60. He has fine soft hair, of a rather reddish gray, and his head is slightly bald just over the forehead. He has a sandy beard, with silver threads among the gold, and his complexion is fair. He dresses very well, stands and walks very straight, and weighs about 175 pounds, which is very light weight indeed for a supreme judge. He owns a magnificent house here, and is considered very well-to-do indeed. His fiancée, Mrs. Theaker, is also said to be wealthy. She is beautiful and accomplished, and the match appears to be a good one.

Another lover among the statesmen is ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, and Long is always well-dressed. He is a man of brains and culture and something of a poet. His amusements are literature, his business politics. He published in 1879 a metrical translation of the Aeneid, and he has written many fine essays for periodicals. He is a diplomat as well as a politician, and is one of the most popular men in congress. He gained considerable distinction by his nomination of Senator Edmunds at the Chicago convention, and he never talks here without having listeners. He is a Maine man originally, but all his success has been in Massachusetts, where he was educated, and where he began the practice of the law. Governor Long's first wife died five or six years ago, and I understand that she left a large fortune to her two girls, giving Long the income. This income, gossip says, ranges somewhere between the salaries of the chief justice and that of the president. The money is well invested in bonds and mortgages, and the governor has nothing to do but to draw his check for it. Governor Long is in excellent health. He is a candidate for the United States senate from Massachusetts, and he is of that class of men who may be called available for any position. He has no bad points, and lots of good ones, and it is not among the impossibilities but that, at some time in the future, another school teacher may be lady of the White House, and that her name may be Mrs. John D. Long, the Second.

Gen. John Tyler, Jr., the son of President Tyler, has a good deal of the independence of his father. Not long ago the editor of The Century Magazine wrote him asking him if he would not prepare for them an article descriptive of certain of the battles in which he had been engaged in the Confederate service. At the close of one of these battles Gen. Tyler, fired with the feeling of the hour, had penned a description of it. He had never allowed it to be published, and when he received this letter he bundled it up and sent it on to The Century. A few days after this he received a letter from the editor of the magazine saying that they found the article in every way acceptable, save that its sentiments were here and there a little too radically expressed to suit some of the northern readers. They intended to send him a handsome donation for the article and they thought he ought to allow them to change one or two of the sentences, as for instance, where he said "at this point a thousand brave and patriotic hearts fell," the editors would like make it, "at this moment a thousand brave men fell." Gen. Tyler read the letter, and the same day replied as follows:

Editor of The Century: Sir—Thank you for your letter, which I am sitting for his portrait, and I am sure that whether he would put in the note which existed at the side of his nose or leave it out. He replied, "Thank me as I am!" And so say I, in regard to my article! Print it exactly as it is written, or send it back to me! Respectfully yours, JOHN TYLER, JR.

I visited at Richmond the other day the new home for Confederate soldiers. It has been established only a little over a year and it has now seventy inmates. The drive to it leads through the most fashionable part of the city, and you go past most elegant residences and by the site of some of the old fortifications in going to it. It comprises thirty-six acres, beautifully laid out with trees and shrubbery, and when I drove into it the other day the grass was being cut, and the smell of the new mown hay raked up by two soldiers in gray had in it nothing of the powder of the battlefield, nor had the towers with which they greeted me anything of the hatred to the north which prevailed when the uniforms they are now wearing were those of a mighty army. This home is like no other soldiers' home in the United States, and I doubt if there is one like it in the world. It is constructed on the cottage plan, and the five cottages which comprise the homes of these disabled Confederates are as pretty as those you will find at the seashore. They are beautifully painted, and are fitted up with all the comforts of home. In company with Gen. Terry, the superintendent of the home, I passed through several of them. The soldiers' rooms were clean, and they looked very comfortable. In one of them I noticed the picture of Gen. Lee hanging over the mantel, and under it was written, "Our Hero." In another two soldiers were chatting, and I noted a pet cat lying on the bed and purring up der the caresses of one of them. The men live in these cottages and eat at a common table. They are satisfied and happy. Papers are sent out for them to read, and they have a library and a hospital. The home is maintained by private contribution, and it promises to grow into a great institution.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL pronounces synd as though it were sy-nd, and he makes other slips of the sort that cause his hearers to wink at each other knowingly. In the House of Commons, the other evening, Sir William Harcourt pronounced millennium as if it were written mille-ennium.

Yesterday morning at 1:30 a Wabash tough named Meyers in a street fight stabbed Tom Pierce, ex-city marshal of Peru, and proprietor of the Alhambra concert saloon at Peru, in the bowels and made him escape. The wound is a dangerous one.

## MAXWELL.

The St. Louis Tragedy at Fever Heat.

The Prisoner Takes the Stand for Himself and Tells the Story of His Life.

The Knights of Labor and the Business of their Cleveland Convention.

### THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

The Great Rush and Maxwell on the Stand.

St. Louis, May 26.—When the doors opened for the Maxwell trial this morning, a rush for seats and standing room followed and the wildest disorder prevailed for a time. Many were forced to remain outside, every available foot of space being occupied within. The judge ordered that all doors in the room be closed and locked and that no one, not even the officers of the court, be allowed to enter or leave the room. The report of the proceedings, therefore, must await the opening of the doors.

Mr. Fauntleroy, for the defense, stated the case and said he proposed to disclose to the jury all circumstances attending Preller's death. He said that Preller died as disclosed by Maxwell in his recent statement by an overdose of chloroform. Maxwell was then placed on the stand. He showed but little evidence of feeling, although there was some degree of nervousness both in his face and hands. He said his full name is his Hugh M. Brooks, twenty-five years old and a lawyer by profession. He also studied medicine and surgery, but was not a licensed physician. He first met C. Arthur Preller at the Northwestern hotel, Liverpool.

### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Their Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—After the admission of new delegates Master Workman Powderly made an extemporaneous address, in which he reviewed the growth of the order, its strikes and boycotts. He counseled patience and moderation. Committees were appointed and the convention adjourned till to-morrow. A plan is on foot to call in all the present organizers on account of the injudicious conduct of some.

The stone masons' strike at Pittsburg was compromised at a conference of contractors and employes last night, and work was resumed to-day.

About 1,200 iron workers in the employ of the Kensington mills at Philadelphia demanded an advance in wages averaging about 7 per cent.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger reached home this afternoon from his confirmation tour to South Bend and vicinity. The Rt. Rev. Prelate administered confirmation last Sunday in St. Mary's church to fifty-three persons; in St. Patrick's he confirmed ninety-five; in St. Joseph's eighty-eight, and St. Hedwig's, 320. On Monday at Notre Dame, he administered the rite to seventy-five, and at St. Mary's academy to ten. On Tuesday, a St. Stanislaus church, a Polish settlement near South Bend, he confirmed 160, making a total of 807. The bishop is still suffering from a very severe cold, but notwithstanding this fact the right reverend gentleman preached eloquent and able sermons at each of the confirmations recorded above.

The council last night voted Mr. W. W. Rockhill a month's leave of absence. Mr. Rockhill has been ill for some time and will go to Waukesha for his health. Mr. Rockhill is not running for office now and needs no economies for any special purpose, but he is an admirable officer, a kind, courteous gentleman, and the affairs of the city clerk's office are like a primer under his guiding hand. He has earned a leave of absence.

Patrick Diffly stole two chickens from the alley near Peter Kiser's old stand and was arrested. He had the chickens in a barn on Lafayette street.

The foundation for the new Catholic orphan asylum are being laid very rapidly. The walls have 160 feet front and are 100 feet deep.

### THE MASONS.

The Sixty-Sixth Annual Session—Reports of the Officers.

The sixty-sixth annual grand lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of Indiana began at Masonic Temple, Indianapolis, yesterday, with about 500 representatives. The session was devoted to receiving the reports of officers and committees and the appointment of new committees.

Grand Master Albert P. Charles, of Seymour, in his annual address shows a decrease in membership, but that it has resulted from causes which have placed the lodges upon a stronger footing than for some years past. He has taken up the charters of Greenwood, Morefield, Tunnelton, Kankakee and Canton lodges, and has annulled the charters of fourteen lodges for failure and refusal to pay their dues and inability to sustain themselves. Four lodges—Hudson, Carbon, Stockwell and Rockfield—have surrendered their charters, and dispensations have been granted for new lodges at Scottsburg and Terre Haute, and seven applications for dispensations have been refused. A reduction of dues to fifty cents, a return to the system of annual meetings and an increase of \$200 a year to the secretary's salary were recommended. The pleasing announcement was made that the grand lodge was out of debt and now had nearly \$12,000 in the treasury. Appropriate mention was made of the death of Charles Fisher, who, for thirty-seven years, was treasurer of the grand lodge.

William H. Smythe, grand secretary, reported balance on hand May 16, 1885, \$569.07; total receipts during the year, \$33,110.91; total disbursements, \$21,738.05; balance on hand, \$11,941.90; the disbursements include the paying off of the bonded indebtedness of \$14,000. The report of the grand treasurer, Martin H. Rice, was to the same effect. John Caven, Robert Van Valzah and Calvin W. Prather, trustees of the grand lodge submitted a report, showing the receipts from rentals of the Masonic Temple for the year were \$6,461.40 and the expenses, \$3,882.11, leaving a balance of \$2,608.37. The grand lodge will continue in session throughout to-morrow.

### THE TRIER DITCH.

The Case is Reversed by the Supreme Court.

The supreme court yesterday reversed the case of Paul Trier vs. Henry Dreter, appealed from the circuit court. The case has been in the courts for five years, and involves the Trier ditch in Adams township. Judge Niblack's decisions are, "In a proceeding to establish a ditch, the petition, notice and report of viewers and proceedings of the board of commissioners theretofore establishing and operating a ditch on the same ground on which the contemplated new ditch was to be constructed, for the purpose of showing the width and depth of such ditch and the assessments which had been made were offered in evidence, but excluded. Held: Error."

### Missionary Entertainment.

The Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian church, will give a missionary entertainment in the church next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The following is the program of the exercises: Music.....by Superintendent Prayer.....by Mrs. S. S. Kell's class "God Wants the Girls," recitation by Blanche Blynn "God Wants the Boys," recitation by Frank Biddle Singing.....by the choir Japan—The Country, by Maggie Hayes The People, by Sophia Seaton The Map, by T. C. Covington Object Lesson, by Mrs. Garvin Singing—Solo.....by Hugh Beaver Japanese Girl—Recitation by Birdie Ritchie In costume Primary class Exercise.....by Every person invited.

### The May "Cold Period."

We are now promised a period of low temperature. The persistence of cold winds over the northern part of the middle zone from the first to the fourth week in May deserves to be regarded as an invariable feature of the vernal season. This year it has failed. The higher afternoon temperatures on the lakes have recently been at many points not much above 40 or 45, while the nights and mornings have been considerably colder. After an outburst of summer heat for two or three days to go back to the dull, chilly weather transported from Manitoba to our latitudes is one of the most severe ordeals which delicate people can undergo.

Judge Mack, of Terre Haute, has issued an order that if any newspaper publishes the names of witnesses summoned before the grand jury, or information regarding indictments, the publisher shall be fined for contempt.

## ALL ABLAZE!

Chicago Has a Disastrous Fire.

Several Immense Business Houses are Quickly Guttled at Enormous Losses.

Many Persons are Injured at Fires Both at Chicago and Elsewhere.

### A CHICAGO FIRE.

A Big Business Block is Devoured.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A disastrous fire occurred in a large brick and stone structure at the corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue early this morning. The loss will approximate \$1,000,000. Among the losers are the publishers, Belford, Clark & Co., and a large book bindery firm, Donohue & Henneberry, Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., publishers, R. H. Peale & Co., lithographers, and the Central Lithographing company. Belford, Clark & Co., place their loss at \$300,000, many valuable plates being destroyed.

Next door a five-story building owned by A. O. Slaughter and occupied by the furniture firm of R. Dimel & Co., had only a small stock on hand. Their loss will not exceed \$5,000. The Hotel Brunswick, directly opposite, had every pane of glass on the Wabash avenue front broken and sashes and window frames scorched. The guests became alarmed and fled. The loss to the hotel will aggregate \$5,000; fully insured.

Captain Joe Kenyon was seriously injured in jumping from a truck on the arrival at the fire. The wheels of the truck passed over him and both legs were broken. William Langdon, John Breen and Fireman O'Neil, of truck No. 1, were also hurt by falling glass.

The loss on the building is about \$100,000. Insurance, \$90,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—Extensive forest fires are raging in middle and northern Wisconsin.

WEST TROY, Mich., May 26.—Anderson & Griffin's saw mill burned yesterday. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$22,000. Several employees were seriously burned while trying to check the flames.

### The Big Cameron Well.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—The Cameron well flowed 2,724 barrels during the past twenty-four hours.

### LOCAL LINES.

Mr. James W. Sale, of Bluffton, is in the city to-day.

Constable Robbins nabbed Charley Leaser, who wanted to skip without paying Justice Soliday a debt. He paid.

A vicious tramp had a foot crushed by a Pittsburg train while stealing a ride at Arcola to-day. He is in the hospital here and refuses to give his name.

Old "Dobbin," the family horse of Charles H. Currier, died this morning from injuries received yesterday when running away, hitched to a buggy.

Mr. Ad. C. Crawford, of Maples, Jefferson township, is to-day announced as a candidate for county treasurer. Mr. Crawford is not unknown to the people of Allen county, he having held many township offices of trust and discharged the duties nicely. Mr. Crawford is a staunch democrat and enjoys great popularity in Jefferson, Madison and Monroe townships, on the borders of which he lives and is in business.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Wheat, 1@10 lower and active. No. 2 red, May, 84½. Corn, 1@1½ higher; Western 35@47½. Oats, quiet and firm. Western at 37@45c.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Wheat, stronger at 74c. Corn, steady at 35½c. Oats, steady at 27½c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL. Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention. AD. C. CRAWFORD. Maples.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL. Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention. CHARLES M. DAWSON.



# CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Civil-service reform comes hard, because the evils against which it is aimed have been long entrenched in the body politic and can only be removed by heroic treatment. Because an abuse is of long standing, however, is no reason why it should be tolerated, and the assertion of such a principle is without rhyme or reason. Diseases which afflict the human body are not looked upon as blessings because long endured, nor should those which afflict the state be considered so. Everything which is inconsistent with the most perfect working of the body and government must be gotten rid of. Such, at least, is the belief of Mr. W. D. Murphy, of No. 310 Yandes street, Indianapolis, who has recently been cured of rheumatism of twenty-five years' standing by that great remedy, Athlophoros. Age gave the disease no charm in his eyes, and he swept it away at the first opportunity. He himself tells all about the matter in this way:

"My rheumatism dates way back about twenty-five years. I first contracted it in the war, in which I served four years and six months. After returning home from service the disease seemed to assume a periodical form. I would have at least two severe attacks every year, but even between these attacks I would suffer all the time. These attacks prevented me from getting about, and many times I could not walk or get out of bed. They would catch me in the legs so that after standing awhile I would feel suddenly weak and in danger of falling."

"Was it during one of these attacks that you used Athlophoros?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"Yes; that's the time and that's when it did its work for me. I saw it advertised and sent to B. Brehm, the druggist on Columbia avenue, for a bottle. It was in the afternoon I took the first dose and then at night I took another. I slept soundly that night. The next morning when I awoke I had no pain. I took a few doses more, only using about two-thirds of a bottle altogether and my rheumatism was all gone. That is over a year ago and I have only felt a little twinge of the pain since, but nothing to speak of."

"Do you know of any others who have used Athlophoros?"

"Yes. I have recommended it to many different persons. My confidence was so great in the medicine that in several instances I have bought bottles of it and given them to people, saying at the time that if it did not do its work they need not pay for it; but there is not a single case in which I did not have my money within a week. There is Mrs. Wright, an aged lady of seventy, living a few miles from here, who, after suffering from rheumatic pains for fifteen years, was entirely rid of all pain by three or four bottles of Athlophoros. I recommended another lady, who was supposed to be suffering from dyspepsia, but who in reality had neuralgia of the stomach, to try Athlophoros, and it soon cured her. My neighbor, who had a severe attack of neuralgia, his face being swollen out of all shape, was cured by a few doses. My confidence in Athlophoros is very strong, and I believe that if any one suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia will take it right it will cure ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. It is worth \$100 a bottle to every sufferer from rheumatism."

If you cannot get Athlophoros of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—ten dollars per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall Street, New York.

# Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

J. A. Hagan

# All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

**33,000 ACRES MINNESOTA** Lands are to be sold at Public Auction. The Trustee of the Estate of Jay Cooke & Co., in bankruptcy, will offer for sale to the highest bidder 33,000 acres of valuable lands yet remaining. The real estate must be disposed of immediately so as to settle with creditors. Such an opportunity is rarely offered for a safe and paying investment. Sale takes place at the Chicago Real Estate Board, Room 4, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, May 24, at 12 noon. Each tract sold separately. Address W. J. Barney & Co., 21 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill., or to James O. Young, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 26th & 27th.

There are a few druggists who care more to make a large profit on a worthless article than to wait for the property that ultimately results from honest dealing. These are the men who when asked for a Benson's Capcine Plaster, will recommend some cheap and trashy substitute or imitation, saying it is "just as good." Sometimes they will do up and sell the miserable imitation without remark, allowing the customer to suppose he has Benson's. If the valueless plaster is returned, Cheap John will say he made a mistake;—if not, he has done a good stroke of business. The public are cautioned against John and all his ilk. Buy of respectable druggists only. The genuine Benson's plaster has the "Three Star" trade mark and the word "Capcine" cut in the center. J. W.

# The Sentinel.

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NO. 107 CALHOUN ST.  
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

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THE SENTINEL IS THE ONLY EVENING PAPER IN FORT WAYNE THAT GIVES THE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL,  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS SOLICITED.  
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND ORDERS TO  
E. A. K. HACKETT,  
FORT WAYNE, IND.

OFFICIAL PAPER COUNTY AND CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress, 12th District,  
HON. ROBERT LOWRY, of Allen.

SIMON CAMERON had a queer dinner party the other day. The guests were as follows: Senators Logan, of Illinois, Butler, of South Carolina, Blackburn and Beck, of Kentucky, Morrill, of Vermont, Gray, of Delaware, Hearst, of California, Hale, of Maine, J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Congressmen Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Arnot, of New York; ex-Governor General Wayne MacVeagh, Gov. Pattison, Col. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, George E. Roberts, Charles E. Pugh, and Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Charles A. Dana, and Lawrence Jerome, of New York. Then there were some choice spirits from Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Lancaster.

MISS AMELIA MOROSINI, of New York, who, it will be remembered, was bitten by a strange dog some weeks ago, and was taken to Paris by her father, has received her third inoculation of attenuated virus at the hands of M. Pasteur. She is his nine hundred and fifty-third patient, and the first American woman thus far inoculated. A Paris dispatch says that the lady is in excellent health, and seems to enjoy the treatment, and is greatly amused at the varied nationalities of her fellow-patients—Circassians, Greeks, Russians, Arabs, Turks, Romanians, Kabylese, Portuguese, Tartars, and Brazilians—the whole in quaint costumes and of strange tongues, which makes M. Pasteur's laboratory resemble a sort of jardin d'acclimation.

MISS MARY MUCKFOOS, of Reading, forty-five years old, decided that life was not worth living. She placed a board six feet long, covered with a sheet, on two chairs in the best room, where her body might be "laid out." Near it she placed a shroud, and a piece of crape to be fastened to the front door. She drove a nail in the door-casing to which to fasten the crape. This done, she put the heads of a dozen matches in boiling water and drank the mixture, match heads and all. Then she went to the graves of her parents and awaited death. She was discovered and saved. In the evening, when asked if she would again attempt suicide, she said: "I don't know; I guess not."

A SYSTEMATIC plan of grave robbery that has been carried on for years was recently discovered at the Syracuse, N. Y., almshouse. The disclosure was brought about by finding the body of a former inmate in an old and unused building in Lyons. It had been thrown into a window, as if the ghoul had been surprised by someone, and had disposed of the body in the first convenient place. The body had been buried only the day before. At least a score of graves have been opened and the bodies found to be gone. In 1884 there were twenty-two deaths at the place, and now an ex-officer, it is said, is willing to testify that at least twelve of these bodies were stolen. The thefts were, it is said, an open secret about the almshouse that year, and the inmates were terribly frightened by the thought that at their death their bodies might also be carried away for dissection. Who the body-snatchers are is not known, but it is generally believed that they have been medical students from Lyons, Phelps, and Newark.

Stuck on Her French.

We know a San Francisco woman who is so stuck on her newly acquired French that she has forgotten how to read English. She went to a church fair not long ago, and was heard to whisper anxiously to her husband: "John, John, mon cher, what is that sign over the booth where that jolice fille is standing? 'Le Monade?' I know what the le is, but I can't make out the monade. Oh! Mon dieu. Think how I shall feel if someone, knowing my proficiency in French, asks me to translate it." John (who does not care much for French nor the church fair either)—"Well, I call that plain, ordinary, sour, wet lemonade, and whatever it is it is marked twenty-five cents a glass, so come away from it."—Philadelphia Record.

# A BOOTBLACK'S ROMANCE.

Two Little Italian Children and Their Luck.

(Special Correspondence.)  
NEW YORK, May 24.—About five years ago a boy and girl, both about 8 years of age, successively appeared before the police courts on the charge of petty larceny, etc. As regularly they were discharged, it being found that they were driven into the life they led by their superiors, and not by threat of imprisonment could the officers of the law obtain from them where they lived or who were their master. Finally the boy was locked up, and the little girl for three days never left the vicinity of the station, living on raw vegetables that she picked up in or near the groceries in the neighborhood.



Finally the boy was discharged, and joined his little companion in the street, and although closely watched, they eluded their followers. A few days after the boy appeared before the door of a junk shop with two or three cigar boxes and begged a handful of nails and the use of a hammer, speaking very poor English. He was given the articles out of sheer curiosity. With wonderful rapidity he built up a model stand from the cigar boxes showing a new idea of a boot blacking stationary stand—easily constructed, a veritable piece of ingenuity for stowing away materials, and affording conveniences never seen before. Finishing his rude model, he went over to the station where he had been imprisoned and demanded an audience of his former keeper, who admired the plan and offered to help him by sending him to a poor carpenter with a card asking his assistance. The carpenter, in this way, was a bright fellow, but having come in it, and out of "olds and ends" made him a dozen stands—feeding the boy, who called himself Beppo, and keeping him with him. Through good influence the stands were admitted to use in several prominent places, one at the Atlas company's steamship pier on North river. To-day the boy is a partner in bootblack stands with his friend the carpenter, and his twin sister is a regular daily attendant at one of the public schools. Beppo has a home, poor in appearance, but all the same a home, and a rapidly increasing business. Their stands are sent all over the country, and at the New Orleans exposition they not only received honorable notice, but the patent was sold for several hundred dollars to a mechanic in that city. There is but one other place in New York city, and that is on North street, where this industry is carried on, and that is in connection with other stands for fruit selling, etc. Beppo conceived the idea of his timely industry while incarcerated in the police station, and seeing the officers' boots blacked; he also confessed to his carpenter friend (whose name is suppressed at his request) that he stole the igan box to make his model of. L. L.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful physicians and surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy, spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

MADAME MORA'S CORSETS.

MOST COMFORTABLE AND PERFECT FITTING. Madame Mora's Corsets are made of the best materials, and are so constructed as to give perfect support and comfort. They are made to order, and are guaranteed to fit perfectly. Address: Madame Mora's Corset Co., 107 N. 3rd St., New York.

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# British Races.

Dr. John Beddoe has published the results of thirty years' study of the races which make up the population of Britain. He takes county by county from the Shetlands to Cornwall and examines all available statistics after personal acquaintance with the inhabitants, measuring heads and noting the color of skin, hair, and eyes. He places great reliance on the latter, thinking that "the color of the hair is so nearly permanent in races of men as to be fairly trustworthy evidence in matters of ethnical descent; and that nearly as much may be said for the color of the eyes." Artists will find a curious conclusion in his volume—namely: that the darker-skinned portion of the population of Britain is gaining on the blonde. He holds that the Gaelic and Iberian races of the West, mostly dark haired, are tending to swamp the Teutonic of England by a reflex emigration. This may account for the wide difference found by the tourist between the average Briton whom he sees and the typical Briton of the pictures.

EDUCATED AND EXPERIENCED.  
Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., apothecaries, Lowell, Mass., who have a thorough knowledge of pharmacy, and many years practical experience in the business. It is prepared with the greatest skill and care, under the direction of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as a thoroughly pure, honest and reliable medicine.

A thousand barrels of cement a day are made at Jeffersonville.

That weak back or pain in the side or hips you will find immediately relieved when a Hop Plaster is applied. It strengthens the muscles, giving the ability to do hard work without suffering. Take none but this, 'tis sure.

NERVE-LIFE AND VIGOR restored in men and women by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine.

WHEN DOCTORS cannot help you then take Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir for your throat and lungs.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who lack vigor and vitality can be cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine.

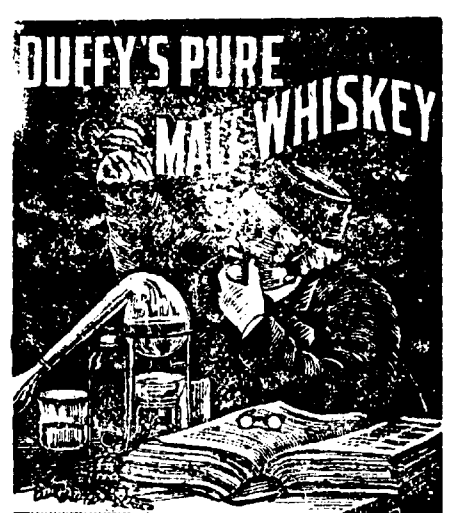
JAMES SULLIVAN of Salem, Oregon says he was cured of the Asthma by Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir.

THE WIFE, MOTHER AND MAID who suffer from Female weakness, will find Gilmore's Aromatic Wine a positive cure.

For sale by Dreier & Bro's, and G. H. Gumpfer.

# WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

When your health is poor and you are suffering from general debility, get a bottle of NICHOLS' BARK AND IRON, it will help you.



FOR MEDICINAL USE  
NO FUSEL OIL

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.  
HOSPITALS,  
CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS,  
INFIRMARIES,  
AND PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.

CONSUMPTION,  
HEMORRHAGES  
And all Wasting Diseases;  
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,  
MALARIA.

THE ONLY  
PURE STIMULANT  
FOR THE SICK, INVALIDS,  
CONVALESCING PATIENTS,  
AGED PEOPLE,  
WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN.

For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers.  
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.  
Bottles of 1/2 and 1/4 gallon sizes also on hand.

For medicinal use, no fusel oil.  
The Duffy Malt Whisky Co., Baltimore, Md.  
P. SCHERRER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois, Western  
Selling Agents.

Send 3-cent stamp for our Free Trial of Consumption Form, containing particulars of our method and our analysis. Also, a list of our agents in all Western States and Territories. No money required. Address: Duffy Malt Whisky Co., Baltimore, Md.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.  
BAKER'S  
Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure  
Cocoa, from which the excess of  
Oil has been removed. It has three  
times the strength of Cocoa mixed  
with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar,  
and is therefore for more economical,  
costing less than one cent a  
cup. It is delicious, nourishing,  
strengthening, easily digested, and  
admirably adapted for invalids as  
well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.  
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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# That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

# Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by the peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

# AMUSEMENTS.

# MASONIC TEMPLE.

J. H. SIMONSON, Manager  
F. E. STODDER, Treasurer

One Week Commencing

MONDAY, MAY 24.

# 3-GRAND MATINEES-3

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

PROF. BRISTOL'S

EQUESCURRICULUM!

(School of Educated Horses.)

"To Watch the World with Noble Horseman-ship."—Shakespeare.

Interesting, Surprising and Amusing.

Prof. D. M. Bristol, the most noted of educators of the noblest animals of animated nature has trained a herd of horses to exhibit some of the traits of children at school. Arithmetical lessons are done, colors are distinguished, many pranks of recess are indulged in, the whole indicating an intellect not to be ascribed to brute force.

It is all accomplished without cruel methods, and practically developing affectionate fondness for the teacher, the entire exhibition lasting about two and one-half hours. Prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

# ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BRADY & GARWOOD, Lessees and Manager  
W. M. WILKINSON, Business Manager

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING

MONDAY, MAY 24TH, 1886

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday Only.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

Sisson & Cawthorne's Latest New York

Success, the Irresistible Comedy,

"LITTLE NUGGET,"

Under the management of O. P. Sisson.

The accomplished young soubrette, Miss Josie Sisson, in the title role, ably supported by London's favorite Irish comedian, Herbert Cawthorne and a powerful company of musical and dramatic artists of the highest ability. This company carries its own special scenery and music.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

# A CARD.

Having made arrangements for an Elevator running to my Fourth Floor, and some other improvements in my Building, I am now prepared to

STORE STOVES

for my customers, and as many others who wish to have their Stoves taken care of and repaired, if necessary, and put up in good shape. I have the Latest Improvements in Gasoline Stoves. The Jewel and New Davis. If you want the best in the Market, see my Stoves before you purchase.

Stoves and Ranges! Refrigerators and Water Coolers! Ice Cream Freezers! and a General Line of Kitchen Furnishing Goods at Bottom Prices, at

H. J. ASH'S

Mammoth Cheap Stove Store

9 East Columbia Street.

STOVES STORED!

Apr 30-2m

LOOK HERE

Why not eat the

BEST BREAD

Made when you can get it at

OETTING'S BAKERY.

Also a full supply Groceries and vegetables in season on hand.

No. 362 South Calhoun Street

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No. 8 East Columbia St.

May 10-2m.

Sign of the Alligator

No. 8 East Columbia St.



**DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.** Prompt attention given to orders by telephone. Telephone Number, 96.



# ROOT & COMPANY.

# The Daily Sentinel

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1886.

## THE CITY.

"Little Nugget" again to-night.

The market stalls will be rented June 1st.

The sun will be in total eclipse on the 29th of August.

The Fort Wayne Rifles went to Rome City this morning. They had one extra coach.

Judge Taylor is at Indianapolis in the interest of the Jenney Electric Light company.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bayless, of Grand Rapids, were in the city to-day en route to Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Pottlitzer and sons, Herman and Max, were at Lafayette over Sunday.

Bob Learmonth and Johnnie Brown manipulate new type writers in the Pittsburgh offices.

Mr. Charley MacDougal is having his Calhoun street business block finished and touched in very attractive style.

Master Transportation Hunter and Superintendent P. S. O'Rourke went to Grand Rapids this morning.

Mr. H. S. Finkenbinder, of North Manchester, is the guest of his brother, J. S. Finkenbinder, at the Aveline.

Bob McDonald leaves this evening for Zanesville to take charge of the Clarendon house bar. Bob is a wholesome popular fellow and will succeed.

Mr. A. H. Polhamus went out this afternoon to meet and inspect a big mangle engine just built in the Pittsburgh shops here and en route with her first load.

All Odd Fellows in standing are requested to meet at the Harmony hall at 1 o'clock p. m., to-morrow for the purpose of attending the funeral of Wm. H. Chamberlain.

Mrs. Annie Massie, of Logan, Iowa, and Mrs. Margaret Jones, of Huntington, are in the city visiting their cousin and niece, Mrs. Geo. R. Hench, of No. 383 East Wayne street.

The excursion of the Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen to Warsaw takes place to-morrow, the train leaving the south depot at 8 o'clock. Fare for the round trip, \$1, children 60 cents.

Harmony lodge No. 19, held a meeting last evening and made arrangements to attend the funeral of their late brother, W. H. Chamberlain. All Odd Fellows in good standing are invited to attend.

Equa Weaver and Clara Sordale, Wm. G. Beman and Kittie L. Wohlfort, August Gruber and Mary Nichter, Fred Bultemeier and Anna Schroeder, Wm. Wuehler and Julia Neher have been licensed to wed.

John Turnbow, the colored M. E. college student, who was accused of tapping Anna Driftmeyer under the chin and calling her a pretty girl, was acquitted by Mayor Muhler this morning. There was a lengthy trial of the case two days ago.

Miss Kittie Wohlfort and Mr. Wm. Beman were married last evening at the home of the bride on South Calhoun street. Only immediate relatives and friends were present, but the wedding was very brilliant and nice presents were bestowed.

The race between "George B" and "Judge Hoadly" will take place at the fair grounds to-morrow afternoon. The horses will be started at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen will be charged an admission of twenty-five cents and ladies and carriages admitted free.

The prohibitionists are holding a state convention at Indianapolis. E. B. Fowler, of Fort Wayne, represents the Twelfth district on the state committee, J. K. Hubbard, of Lagrange, represents it on the resolution committee and D. N. Breneman, of Whitley, represents the Twelfth district on the committee on nominations.

"A meeting is called for Thursday evening of this week, to take action looking to the holding of a soldier's reunion in this city from August 19th to 24th. It is the opinion of the *News* that the holding of the reunion at that date should be discontinued by every business man and citizen, on the ground that an earlier date would do just as well for the reunion and not interfere with the fair. What's the matter with the Fourth of July week for a reunion?" says the *Daily News*.

The city assessors finish their work this week and the township assessors will get through June 1. Messrs. Reese and Slater are proving themselves careful officers. Mr. Slater aims to do right and possibly will, but Tax *SENTINEL* asks him to be modest with the valuation of city property, because it is subject to double tax and double the burden that property outside of the city is subjected to. These are matters that affect the rich and poor alike, and low taxes always invite business and manufacturers to a city. Mr. Slater will carefully revise the work of his men and should see that it is on a par with the valuation in outside townships.

A. D. Cressler is at Waukegan, Wis., where he is putting up gas works.

The case of Seavy vs. Dougal is on trial in the circuit court this afternoon.

The weather indications for Indiana are fair weather, followed by local rains; slightly warmer.

"Nittle Nugget" has caught the town. It is one of the funniest comedies ever seen in Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Loe, of Decatur, Ind., had an operation performed on her eyes in the St. Joe hospital to-day.

A big party of city people went out to the farm home of Wm. Petit, three miles north on the St. Joe road, last evening.

Mrs. Lam Tong died at the St. Joe hospital this morning. This is the German girl who wedded a Chinaman some months ago.

Ernest Regel, aged twenty-two years, died of consumption this morning at the home of his mother, No. 232 East Jefferson street.

Judge R. S. Taylor, of this city, is chairman of a committee to arrange a program for the November meeting of State Bar association.

President Hughart, of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad has had a Richardson time and speed recorder placed on his private car.

John Smith, of Marion township, is just twenty-one years of age and measures sixty-seven and one half inches. He is regarded as the tallest man in the county.

H. L. Boeschinger, a gardner living out on the St. Joe road, a mile from the city, while plowing in his field yesterday, found a canon ball weighing over three pounds.

Both steam hammers in the Pittsburgh shops are now worked day and night and two sets of men have charge of them. In all other departments the men are kept very busy.

The jury selected to decide on the sanity of Hon. Peter Kiser, disagreed this morning after being out all night. Uncle Peter will have another chance for his "white alley."

"Sally," the veteran calaboose cat, is dead. The police made a great pet of "Sally" and Captain Diehl used to delight in seeing her strike fire on the back of an unsuspecting dog.

Josie Sisson made an immense hit as "Little Nugget" at the Academy last night. She is a particularly bright little artist and is a far more than ordinary singer. Her selections from various operas were exceedingly well done.

Warren Carpenter, whose resignation goes into effect on June 15, August Franke will be promoted to second fireman and Thomas Baxter to first fireman in the water works pump house. The second fireman will be named at the next meeting of the trustees.

The council had the longest sitting on record last night. The meeting proper lasted until 11:30 and 105 papers were read. The council then went into committee of the whole and remained in session until 3:30 this morning, fixing salaries. The salaries, bills, petitions and mayor's address are printed elsewhere.

K. H. Wade, general master of transportation of the Wabash, has issued a circular to conductors, brakemen and switchmen, forbidding them to jump on the pilot of an engine while in motion, or stand in front of either a car or engine and jump on while running. If a person gets disabled from the same the company will not pay any expenses incurred by the accident.

Mr. Charles Mort Dawson is to-day announced as a candidate for re-nomination to the office of criminal prosecutor. Mr. Dawson has made a matchless record as prosecutor. Indiana cannot name a parallel and of his administration every lover of peace, justice, law and order has reason to be proud. Mr. Dawson is intellectually a giant, a fearless prosecutor and an officer whose personal popularity is very great. Mr. Dawson goes into the race with a big following.

In the federal court at Indianapolis, yesterday afternoon, Samuel Ward, of Fort Wayne, and Charles Wilson, of Indianapolis, were each fined \$95 and sent to the work house for thirty days for passing counterfeit money. James H. Barnes and William H. Barnes, who personated officers, were each fined \$25, and the former was sentenced to thirty days in the work house and the latter to sixty days. John Geroy, of Adams county, was arrested on information this morning by the federal authorities for violation of the internal revenue laws.

Mr. Henry W. Mordhurst won a case in the superior court this morning. He was charged with not giving proper wine to a county patient and a damage suit was instituted by Herman Michael, as administrator. The jury heard the case and the testimony of the leading doctors and druggists of the city and returned a verdict for Mr. Mordhurst, whose fault, in the eyes of some people, is that he is a successful business man, has created one of the finest business blocks in the city and is able to make and save a little more money than someone else.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

## Proceedings of the Local Legislature in Regular Session.

The common council of the city of Fort Wayne met in the council chamber, Tuesday evening, May 25, A. D. 1886, in regular session His Honor Mayor Muhler in the chair, and present the following members, viz: Councilmen, Griffith, Kelker, Kramel, Kramer, Michael, Monahan, Racine, Read, Scheidt, Storm, Schwartz, Treusch, Wessel and Wolfe. Absent—Councilman Halber.

The minutes of the last regular session having been read to the councilmen were of motion approved as published.

### BILLS ALLOWED.

The following bill, was on motion, allowed: Street Commissioner's day roll, \$475 41; Henry C. Buehler, money advanced, 25; Staats Zeitung, 2 50; Chas. H. Buttenbender, 1 25; Seman, 1 50; Wm. McQuist, 30 28; Boltz & Verheimer, 2 75; W. McQuist, 243 66; J. B. White, 8 25; Ella Thelme, 8 25; Louis Rastetter, 15 00; Fleming Manufacturing Co., 105 00; Joseph K. Edgerton removed against the destruction of brick sidewalk on Waton avenue. Referred.

A. H. Bittinger and others objected to building a brick sidewalk on Archer avenue. Referred to the committee on streets.

Minerva C. Evans protested against macadamizing the streets of the city to a special committee consisting of Councilmen Racine, Doehrmann, Griffith, Halber and Kramer.

F. L. Curtis asked the privilege of constructing a brick sidewalk in front of lots 8, 9 and east half of 61.

Referred to the committee on streets and allowed to act.

Jesse L. Williams called attention to the taking of gravel from lot 13, James addition. Referred to the committee on streets and city engineer.

C. C. Woodworth invited the city officers to participate in the observance of Decoration day, June 1, 1886. Accepted.

Philip Schmidt and others asked the council to withhold H. C. F. Westrum's estimate for the work on the city engineer and the city attorney.

Peter Eggenman and others remonstrated against any or macadamizing North Cass street.

Referred to Councilmen Racine, Doehrmann, Griffith, Halber and Kramer.

Henry McClaren and others asked the council to order a sewer built in the alley between Grand and Melius streets.

Referred to the committee on sewers and city engineer.

The ordinance of O. E. Fleming and others against widening Gay street to sixty feet was read and filed.

### SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

An ordinance fixing the salaries of the city officers and employees of the city of Fort Wayne for one year, from May, 1886, to May, 1887.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, that the salaries of the officers and employees of the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, be, and the same are hereby fixed as follows:

To the sum of seventeen hundred dollars (\$1,700) and such fees as are allowed by the city charter only.

To the city treasurer, the sum of twenty-three hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,350) and fees per annum, and said clerk shall perform every duty pertaining to his office, including the making of the tax duplicates for the year 1886.

To the city engineer, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, on fees, and per cent on all taxes collected than those due for the current year.

To the city assessor, the sum of six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum.

To each and every deputy assessor, the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, for the time he may be necessarily and actually employed.

To the street commissioner, the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum.

To the city engineer, the sum of fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400) per annum.

To the city marshal, the sum of eleven hundred dollars (\$1,100) per annum.

To the deputy marshals, the sum of six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum.

To the chief engineer of the fire department, the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum.

To the trustees of the water works, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum, each, for all services performed by them as such trustees of the water works.

To the market master, the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum.

To the assistant city engineer, the sum of seventy dollars (\$70) per month.

To the secretary of the executive committee of the board of health, five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum.

To the chief of police, the sum of nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum.

To the police patrolmen, the sum of two dollars (\$2) per day for every day of service.

To the chief treasurer, the sum of sixty dollars (\$60) per month.

To the lieutenant of police, the sum of seventy dollars (\$70) per month.

To the street sweepers, the sum of two dollars (\$2) per day for a full service.

To the pound master, the sum of one dollar (\$1) per day of service, and not less than 25 cents for each animal impounded and fine collected.

To each member of the common council, the sum of two dollars (\$2) per each attendance and two dollars and seventy-five cents (\$2.75) per day for committee duties when actually engaged, provided no member of the council shall receive for one year for his services a greater sum than one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

Section 2. All salaries annually, monthly and per diem shall be paid in city orders at par.

Section 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Section 4. That all ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 5. Done at the council chamber of the city of Fort Wayne this 25th day of May, 1886.

Clerk.

MAYOR MUHLER'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Council:

While it has not been customary for my predecessors to submit an annual message to the council, I feel that a few suggestions would not be inappropriate at the beginning of a new council, both for the purpose of informing the members what has been done in the past year, and also to make such suggestions and recommendations for your consideration for the coming year, as at this time I deem for the best interests of the city.

The council that you succeeded have been as careful and efficient as any preceding council; they have managed the different departments of the city in a manner that will bear favorable comparison with that of any of their predecessors. I can truthfully say for them that they have given the affairs of the city careful and judicious attention, and that the reports of the clerk and treasurer for the years 1885 and 1886 will justify such statements.

While it will not be possible at this time to make an accurate comparison with the preceding year, on account of the taxes being collected in two installments for the first time this year, yet the reports of the clerk and treasurer for the months of April, 1886, and '87 will give you a very good idea of the financial condition of the city now, as compared with one year ago. On the first day of May, 1885, the total bonded debt of the city was \$418,000, and the floating debt was \$340,000, making a total debt of \$758,000. On the first day of May, 1886, the total bonded debt was \$381,000 and the floating debt was \$288,722, making a total debt of \$669,722, a net decrease in the debt of \$88,278. On the first day of May, 1885, the city had cash on hand, \$128,850.51. On the first day of May, 1886, the amount of cash in the treasury was \$129,850.51, an increase in cash of \$999.00, or \$4,006.22 net increase in the past year. On the first day of May, 1885, all the

taxes had been collected; on the first day of May, 1886, only the first installment had been collected. It is true that the city has paid its taxes in full on the first installment. It would be safe to say that between \$40,000 and \$50,000 more had been collected on the last installment, which added to the net decrease, \$4,006.22, will show how much better the finances stand than they did one year ago, besides, \$2,000,000 in the water works fund, which, being a separate fund, does not appear in the clerk's and treasurer's monthly reports.

The bonded indebtedness of the city, as at present, is \$758,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 1/2 and 6 per cent. During the present year \$67,000 of the bonds known as the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad will mature, and \$4,000 of refunding bonds, and will have to be provided for. I feel confident in saying that the city is in a very satisfactory state of our finances will enable the city to redeem them all, thereby saving the city annually \$4,230 in interest. In October, 1888, November, 1888, and January, 1889, there will mature \$300,000 of the bonded indebtedness of the city, \$99,000 of which are Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati railroad bonds, and \$100,000 of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw railroad bonds. As all these mature within the next three months of each other, they will all have to be provided for at the same time. I call your attention to these bonds at the present time on account of the law of the city, requiring cities and towns to pay after two years, in annual installments, not exceeding in any one period of fifteen years, all obligations made under said act. Section 2 of the said act requires that the city shall make provision to duplicate annually a levy sufficient to pay the yearly interest on said bonds and to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal of the bonds. This would enable the city to compete the city, in addition to paying the interest, to make an annual levy after two years of \$23,000 to meet these bonds as they fall due, and could not be sold at nearly as low a rate of interest as a bond running in twenty years. I feel confident that the good financial standing of the city will enable us to sell these bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding one per cent, and further reduce the cost of the city's indebtedness.

For the purpose of prevailing upon the general assembly to amend the act of 1881, I would recommend that the city take the proper steps to bring the matter before the next session of the general assembly. This would enable the city to meet every other obligation with ease, and make our water works, as our greatest city demands. In this connection I would say also that our water works for the past year have not only exceeded our expectations, but we now have a sufficient revenue to pay the running expenses and interest on the bonds, and we have a surplus of \$10,000, which we can use for the purpose of making improvements and careful management for the next two years will enable the city to cut down the interest to less than one half the amount now being paid. The bonded indebtedness of the city is all payable outside the city and in my opinion should not be paid top priority. I believe the payment of the debt maturing this year is all that ought to be done for some time, and the surplus money applied to the improvement of the city, the distribution of the fire department, the building of a city hall, the improvement of parks or left in the pockets of the people.

Our city offers advantages that few cities possess, which make it a desirable place of location for the manufacturer. No better class of mechanics can be found in any city of the Union; most of them have their own homes and take a deep interest in the improvement of the city. We possess good and well attended schools and churches and all else that tends to make a happy and contented people.

Lately our people are awakening to the necessity of public parks, as affording opportunities to the mechanic as well as the farmer to take his family on the Sabbath day, and enjoy in their company in the shade and pure out door air, that would thereby be afforded by the city. Now that McCulloch park is an assured fact, I trust that the council will make every reasonable effort to have it completed as soon as possible, and so as to comply with the terms of the deed and give the public the benefit thereof.

Permit me to suggest that a proper portion of the old city park in the Ninth ward be set off and dedicated as a public park for the benefit of all citizens living in that or any other part of the city, as was suggested by Councilman Kensil last year. There is also a triangular piece of land lying just east of Harmon and south of Main street that could be made into a beautiful park and ought to be it the same could be reasonably acquired; or some public spirited citizen might donate it for such a purpose, which, with the beautifying of the reservoir grounds, upon its completion, will give to our people four beautiful parks situated in such places as to afford a resort for all of our people.

In accordance with my previous message, and as supported by the recommendations of the fire and police committees on fire department, I am in favor of the continued general distribution of the fire department. The new city hall, in the Sixth ward, equipped and managed as it is, gives ample protection to property in that quarter, and I now recommend that a suitable place be provided in the Ninth ward for the erection of such engine or reel house as the council may deem proper to build.

In relation to our streets, I have some suggestions to make. It is the opinion of many that the width of roadway in the residence portion of the city is immensely wide, that the average width from curb to curb is forty-two feet, whereas only thirty feet is necessary for carriage drives. I recommend that a test of this suggestion be made. Let the curbs be set closer together, the streets graded to a thirty feet drive. This will give a large portion of the street on each side for the use of park, which should be nicely sodded. In Grand Rapids, Toledo, Chicago, Buffalo and other cities visited by myself and members of the council, the experiment has been tried and the citizens, as a matter of both beauty and health, have endorsed the change, besides the saving in building, repaving and cleaning is one-third less.

A complaint of many years standing has existed with reference to the condition in which contractors and others excavating the public streets have left the same. I believe the only way the wrong can be corrected is to compel those making or causing such excavations to first obtain a permit from the city civil engineer and depositing a sum of money with the civil engineer sufficient to pay the expense of carefully refilling the same under and by direction of the street commissioner.

In the matter of sewers, I suggest that when the public work is so great as to prevent the civil engineer from giving such improvement his careful attention, that an inspector be appointed by the engineer and not by the council, whose duty it shall be to give such work as he may be appointed for careful attention. The expense may be properly charged to the work, and I am sure the property holder would cheerfully pay the small additional cost if satisfied the sewer work which he had been assessed has been skillfully and honestly performed.

With reference to the public health, I congratulate the citizens upon the result of the last year. We have had some scarlet fever, but the mortality reports will show but few deaths from that disease. Our city is now, and has been practically free from crime, and can safely say that for efficiency the police and the departments of Fort Wayne will compare favorably with any city in the Union.

A word relating to the cow ordinance. Notwithstanding adverse criticisms, the late Mayor, Mr. Wheeler, carried out and faithfully discharged his duties, and caused the enforcement of the ordinance, and the presence of cows in the city is now practically ended, excepting in the outskirts of the outer wards. Inasmuch as the restraining of cattle running at large has already induced some of our citizens from building fences around their premises, and as many more will in the course of time do away with fences, I would recommend that a standing committee be appointed who shall have charge of all things pertaining to this department, and make such recommendations to the council as they deem to be deemed necessary for the enforcement of the ordinance and the protection of property from fences have been removed.

It is well known that the city pays a large part of the county taxes and ought to receive some of the benefits that taxation is intended to secure. I see no good reason why the improvements, to be paid out of the county,

should not be made. You are all aware that most of the property adjoining bridges is of little value and could not bear the expense of street improvements, and that the county ought to improve such streets, as well as those outside of the city limits, inasmuch as they are used by all the people in the county. I would recommend that a standing committee of the council be appointed to represent the city before the honorable board of commissioners from time to time and make such recommendations to the council as in their judgment the city is entitled to.

For the ensuing year the affairs of the city will be entrusted to you. That you will honestly and faithfully perform your duties I have no doubt. In conclusion, I can only say that if you will be as careful as your predecessors have been, you will be entitled to the thanks of your fellow-citizens.

(Continued To-morrow.)

## Allen County Sunday School Convention.

A mass convention of Allen county's Sunday school workers will be held at the First Presbyterian church, Fort Wayne, beginning Monday evening, June 14, and continuing all day Tuesday and Tuesday evening. Rev. Chauncey N. Pond, superintendent of the American Sunday School Union for Ohio and Indiana, has promised to be here and take part in the convention. An earnest invitation is extended to every one interested in Sunday school work. It is hoped that every school will be represented by at least two delegates, though ten would be better. If you are not a delegate, come anyway. In order that entertainment may be properly provided, it is important that every school address M. P. Longacre, Fort Wayne, at once, giving the names of all who are expected to come from their school, and say at what sessions they will be present. If it is not convenient for you to have some school notify us that you will be here, send your name on a postal card, and you will be taken care of. Let every Sunday school worker in the county come and gather new inspiration for the work.

Chas. Courard, a well known wood carver, went to Kansas City last night to settle there permanently.

"100 doses one dollar" is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy.

## Found.

The cheapest place to have your watches, clocks and jewelry repaired. Watches cleaned for \$1; mainspring \$1 and warranted. Clocks sent for and delivered to any part of the city. I have a full line of watches, clocks and jewelry at bottom prices.

J. H. Young, 75 Calhoun street.

## STRAWBERRIES

Cheap to dealers to-morrow morning at S. J. Hartshorn's, No. 172 Calhoun street. 26-2t

Hot tea biscuits at 4 o'clock every afternoon at the Blase Bakery, No. 29 West Columbia street. 26-1f

Store your Stoves with Staub Bros. No. 16 East Columbia street. 24-mws

Jubilee concert at the Trinity M. E. church, north side, Wednesday evening, May 28. 2t

Frogs, all kinds of fish, strawberry short cake, French coffee and cream at the English kitchen. Regular dinners 25 cents. m25-5t

Strawberries down 2c. Choice Wilson Berries 10c quart. FRUIT HOUSE. 26-1f

Store your Stoves with Staub Bros. No. 16 East Columbia street. 24-mws

Hot tea biscuit at 4 o'clock every afternoon at the Blase Bakery, No. 29 West Columbia street. 26-1f

Staub Bros. are headquarters for Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators. 24-mws

Staub Bros. are agents for Hot Air Furnaces, No. 16 East Columbia street. 24-mws

## WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

JAS. M. KANE & BRO.

Have now in stock a new arrival of 125 BABY CARRIAGES.

All new styles. \$3.00 carriages cut down to \$2.50; \$6.50 cut down to \$5.00; \$9.00 to \$7.00; \$10.00 to \$8.00; \$12.00 to \$9.00; \$18.00 to \$12.00. All carriages cut, as we must sell a large lot on hand to make room for still more of the same styles coming. Remember we have the exclusive sale of the Whitney Carriage, the best and cheapest in the world.

Our stock of bird cages, boys' wagons, velocipedes, tricycles,

FISHING TACKLE, Baskets, albums, knives of all kinds, pocket books, traveling satchels and hand bags, dolls and toys of all kinds. Goods new, stock immense. SEE our prices before buying.

JAMES M. KANE & BRO., 24 Calhoun Street, May 7-1m.

## TO-DAY

We place on sale another new line, larger than the combined stores in this section could handle

IN AN ENTIRE SEASON.

But we intend getting them distributed in a few days

AT LOW PRICES.

## NEW LACE CAPS

(Normandie Shapes).



# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1886.

PRICE THREE CENTS

## CORA LEE!

She is Arraigned for Murder,

And Pleads "Not Guilty"—Her Trial is to Occur Next November.

Two Missouri Youths Confess to Killing their Old Father Last Sunday.

## CORA LEE

Is Arraigned for the Murder of Sarah Graham.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 26.—Cora Lee was arraigned yesterday on a charge of murder in the first degree. She pleaded not guilty. Her trial may be postponed until November.

## Killed Their Father.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, Mo., May 26.—Yesterday, during a coroner's inquest on Edwin Anderson, found murdered Sunday last, the two sons of the deceased, Ed. and Henry Anderson, and a companion named Ewing Sanders, confessed to the crime. Sanders says Ed. fired the fatal shot. Each of the brothers accuses the other of being the murderer.

## WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings of the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—After the routine morning business the senate proceeded to the consideration of the private pension bill on the calendar.

## HOUSE.

Mr. Belmont reported that the conference on the postoffice appropriation bill have been unable to agree, and a further conference is ordered.

The house went into committee of the whole on the oleomargarine bill. The general debate on the measure is being closed.

THE \$60,000,000 A YEAR PAID FOR PENSIONS

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The president's veto of a large number of pension bills passed by congress, has called attention to the immense sums which the United States has been paying out in pensions. Of the 9,000 bills introduced into the house this session, about one-third are bills granting private pensions, and it has become possible for any soldier, whether he has seen hard service or not, to get a pension, provided he has a friend or two in the house or senate. Soldiers whose claims have been rejected by the pension office make their application to congress and they are granted. Bills for pensioning different classes of soldiers not now on the rolls are passed with little discussion, and during the last congress we came within an ace of the extension of the act, which would have involved an additional expenditure of \$200,000,000. Supposing the population of the United States to be 50,000,000, this would have been an additional tax of \$3 upon every man, woman and child in the country. Considering five to the family, it would have been \$25 extra taxes for every family in the United States, and considering that the tax is an indirect one, it would have been evenly distributed, with little regard to wealth.

No country in the world compares with the United States in her liberality to her wounded soldiers. For years past our pensioners have averaged between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 a year, and in 1885 the total amount paid out from the beginning of the government was more than \$750,000,000. At the same rate it must be more than \$800,000,000 at the present time. This makes the pension expenditures of the government more than one-twelfth of all its expenses, not including interest, since its organization. We have paid out in pensions about one-sixth as much as we have paid for wars, and we seem to be increasing in our outlay each year. In 1833 the pension payments amounted to \$50,000,000, or about \$5 for every family in the country. In 1830 the pension tax was on a rough estimate less than twenty-five cents a family, and in 1833, when a larger amount was paid for pensions than in any one year up to 1853, the average was less than \$1.50 a family. The great bulk of our pension expenditures has been to the soldiers of the late war. In the first ten years of our government there were only four in which our pension expenses ran over \$100,000 a year, and for the next fifteen years, or until the pensions of the war of 1812 began to come in, they were less than this yearly. They never amounted to more than \$5,000,000 a year until 1805, when they jumped to \$15,000,000. Since then they have been so increasing that they now make about one-third of our yearly expenses, and it costs each family in the United States from \$5 to \$5 a year to pay the bills.

The civil pension list has increased considerably within the last three years, and the widows of the presidents now receive \$5,000 a year each. Mrs. Polk is yet alive, and is living at Nashville. John Tyler's second wife has \$5,000 sent yearly to her home in Richmond, and Mrs. James A. Garfield has the same amount sent to her at Cleveland. Zachary Taylor's daughter gets \$50 a month in account of her father's services in the Mexican war, and the widow of Admiral Farragut receives \$3,000 a year by a special act of congress. Among the widows of noted generals are those of B. B. Baker, Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter; George H. Clinton, the Indian fighter; Daniel McCook, of the light-artillery; John A. Rawlins, Frank P.

Blair, Surgeon General Woods and James R. McPherson. There are about eighty retired widows still on the pension rolls, and the majority of these come from the southern states.

There were about 2,000,000 soldiers in the late war. Of these 200,000 left no personal relatives and about 1,000,000 have not asked for pensions. From 1861 to 1884 800,000 claims were filed for pensions, and at that time 487,000 of these had been allowed. These pensions ranged from \$1 to \$72 a month, and the average pension received by the soldiers at present is about \$107 a year. There are now between 800,000 and 400,000 pensioners, and the majority of these are the soldiers themselves, while the remainder is made up of widows, minor children and dependent parents.

It is easy to see that the business of granting these pensions must be immense. The pension department here at Washington has over 1,500 clerks and it keeps them very busy indeed. The letters alone of the department run into the hundred thousands every month, and during a year it receives nearly 100,000 letters from congress alone. It writes out and sends out by mail more than 1,000,000 letters a year, and its average for months at a time is as high as 5,000 letters a day. It is against the law for the department to accept postage stamps sent for replies in asking for information, and one clerk is kept busy constantly returning such stamps. Every stamp is returned in a separate envelope to the person who sent it, and these postage stamps so returned are more than 1,000 a month. A number of clerks are kept constantly busy in signing the commissioner's name, and many clerks in the department have been there for years.

Going into the pension department is like going into an immense counting room. Hundreds of clerks work in each room, each at a desk with a great stack of papers beside him, and all, both men and women, working like niggers.

There is little chance for fraud in the granting of pensions. The claims must be filed and proved according to law. The soldier must show a case which corresponds with the records in the war department, and the doctors must testify to his disability. The clerks of the department, and even the commissioner, have nothing to do with handling the money, and it must all be sent out through the treasury. Let us look at the granting of a pension claim. It must first be submitted with the appropriate evidence, and this is compared with the muster rolls and the records in the war department. It goes through a number of different hands, and if it is found to be all right the commissioner signs a regulation on the treasury for its payment. This regulation has to go through thirteen bureaus before it can be paid; and in the first place there must be a fund in the treasury appropriated by congress for the payment of the class to which it belongs. The commissioner sends it to the secretary of the interior. He signs it and sends it to the controller of the treasury. The second controller signs it and sends it to the third auditor. The third auditor looks over it and having affixed his signature sends it over to the fourth auditor. And from here it goes to the register of the treasury, who looks it over, puts his mark upon it and gives it to the division of accounts. If it is found all right he is presented to the United States treasurer for his signature. It has now to go back to the division of accounts to be registered. Then to the register of the treasury to be signed by him, then to the division of accounts to be mailed to the pension agent who is to pay the claim, and another note must be sent to tell the agent that there is money placed to his account here for the payment of the claim. This is the process through which every claim for pension must go, though whether it be for \$1 a month, for the shooting off of the end of a little finger, or for \$100 a week, as in the case of the wives of the dead presidents. It is easy to see that it would be impossible to defraud the government, except in the allowing of the claim. The leaks of the treasury are not in the department, but in congress. It would take a smart clerk indeed to steal any money from Uncle Sam, but the law gives congress power to vote away any such sums as it deems good; and congress, in its hurried, slipshod way of legislating, votes away millions without knowing where they go.

The president is very close-mouthed in relation to his coming marriage. He has said nothing at all about it to any correspondent, and all interviews which have been published with him on the subject are fictitious. It is generally believed here that the marriage will take place in June. But I don't think this at all probable. President Cleveland will have no time to bother with matrimony before congress adjourns, and he will not be foolish enough to begin his honeymoon during the last days of the session. The most sensible time for it would be just before he goes off for his summer vacation in July, and it is likely that the ceremony will be held in the White House, and not in Mr. Whitney's big ball room, near at Holland Patent, as has been suggested. So far no president has been married in the White House, and Cleveland will naturally have some ambition to make it so.

Stanley Matthews is to be married to Mrs. Theaker, and this will add another accomplished woman to the social circles of the supreme court. I saw Judge Matthews in church yesterday. He came in with his two grown daughters following him, and I noted that both of the girls were dressed in deep mourning. The first Mrs. Matthews died on Jan. 23, 1885. She was a very accomplished woman, and was Henry Watterson's aunt. When Watterson came north, after the war was over, he was down at the house, and out of position and money. He went to his aunt, Mrs. Matthews, and I

think it was Stanley Matthews who got him a position on one of the Cincinnati papers, from whence he drifted to Tennessee, and then to Louisville and the Courier-Journal. Stanley Matthews is over 60. He has fine soft hair, of a rather reddish gray, and his head is slightly bald just over the forehead. He has a sandy beard, with silver threads among the gold, and his complexion is fair. He dresses very well, stands and walks very straight, and weighs about 175 pounds, which is very light weight indeed for a supreme judge. He owns a magnificent house here, and is considered very well-to-do indeed. His fiancée, Mrs. Theaker, is also said to be wealthy. She is beautiful and accomplished, and the match appears to be a good one.

Another lover among the statesmen is ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, and Long is also a widower with grown daughters. He is to marry a school teacher, and he met his sweetheart, it is said, while putting his daughters to school. Governor Long is now 43 years old, but he looks younger. He is short, round and well made, with a fine, large head, regularly shaped, and a pair of bright, blue eyes. His forehead is high, his nose straight, his underjaw very strong. His hair is blonde and fine. He wears it carefully combed and parts it in the middle. He has a fine blonde mustache. His tailor is a good one and he is always well dressed. He is a man of brains and culture and something of a poet. His amusement is literature; his business politics. He published in 1879 a metrical translation of the Aeneid, and he has written many fine essays for periodicals. He is a diplomat as well as a politician, and is one of the most popular men in congress. He gained considerable distinction by his nomination of Senator Edmunds at the Chicago convention, and he never talks here without having listeners. He is a Maine man originally, but all his success has been in Massachusetts, where he was educated, and where he began the practice of the law. Governor Long's first wife died five or six years ago, and I understand that she left a large fortune to her two girls, giving Long the income. This income, grossly said, ranges somewhere between the salaries of the chief justice and that of the president. The money is well invested in bonds and mortgages, and the governor has nothing to do but to draw his check for it. Governor Long is in excellent health. He is a candidate for the United States senate from Massachusetts, and he is of that class of men who may be called available for any position. He has no bad points, and lots of good ones, and it is not among the impossibilities but that, at some time in the future, another school teacher may be lady of the White House, and that her name may be Mrs. John D. Long, the Second.

Long, John Tyler, Jr., the son of President Tyler, has good ideas of the independence of his father. Not long ago the editor of the Century Magazine wrote him asking him if he would not prepare for them an article descriptive of certain of the battles in which he had been engaged in the Confederate service. At the close of one of these battles, Tyler, fired with the feeling of the hour, had penned a description of it. He had never allowed it to be published, and when he received this letter he bundled it up and sent it on to the Century. A few days after this he received a letter from the editor of the magazine saying that they found the article in every way acceptable, save that its sentiments were here and there a little too radically expressed to suit some of the northern readers. They intended to send him a handsome douceur for the article and they thought he ought to allow them to change one or two of the sentences, as for instance, where he said "at this point a thousand brave and patriotic hearts fell," the editors would like to make it, "at this moment a thousand brave men fell." Gen. Tyler read the letter, and the same day replied as follows:

Editor of the Century: Sir—Thank you for your letter. I am glad to hear that the article was acceptable, and I am glad to hear that you thought it ought to be changed. I am glad to hear that you thought it ought to be changed. I am glad to hear that you thought it ought to be changed.

I visited at Richmond the other day the new home for Confederate soldiers. It has been established only a little over a year and it has now seventy inmates. The drive to it leads through the most fashionable part of the city, and you go past most elegant residences and by the site of some of the old fortifications in going to it. It comprises thirty acres, and is beautifully laid out with trees and shrubbery, and when I drove into it, and the smell of the new mown hay raked up by two soldiers in gray had in it nothing of the powder of the battlefield, nor had the boys with which they greeted us anything of the hatred to the north which prevailed when the uniforms they are now wearing were those of a mighty army. This home is like no other soldiers' home in the United States, and I doubt if there is one like it in the world. It is constructed on the cottage plan, and the two cottages which comprise the homes of these disabled Confederates are as pretty as those you will find at the seashore. They are beautifully painted, and are fitted up with all the comforts of home. In company with Gen. Terry, the superintendent of the home, I passed through several of them. The soldiers' rooms were clean, and they looked very comfortable. In one of them I noticed the picture of Gen. Lee hanging over the mantel, and under it was written, "Our Hero." In another two soldiers were chatting, and I noted a cat lying on the bed and purring in the creases of one of them. The men here in these cottages are at a common table. They are satisfied and happy. Papers are sent out for them to read, and they have a library and a hospital. The home is maintained by private contribution, and it promises to grow into a great institution.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, pronounced as though it were sy-nod, and he makes other slips of the sort that cause his hearers to wink at each other knowingly. In the House of Commons, the other evening, Sir William Harcourt pronounced millennium as if it were written mile-milennium.

Yesterday morning at 1:30 a Wabash tough named Meyers in a street fight stabbed Tom Pierce, ex-city marshal of Peru, and proprietor of the Alhambra concert saloon at Peru, in the bowels and made his escape. The wound is a dangerous one.

## MAXWELL.

The St. Louis Tragedy at Fever Heat.

The Prisoner Takes the Stand for Himself and Tells the Story of His Life.

The Knights of Labor and the Business of their Cleveland Convention.

## THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

The Great Rush and Maxwell on the Stand.

St. Louis, May 26.—When the doors opened for the Maxwell trial this morning, a rush for seats and standing room followed and the wildest disorder prevailed for a time. Many were forced to remain outside, every available foot of space being occupied within. The judge ordered that all doors in the room be closed and locked and that no one, not even the officers of the court, be allowed to enter or leave the room. The report of the proceedings, therefore, must await the opening of the doors.

Mr. Fannitroy, for the defense, stated the case and said he proposed to disclose to the jury all circumstances attending Preller's death. He said that Preller died as disclosed by Maxwell in his recent statement by an overdose of chloroform. Maxwell was then placed on the stand. He showed but little evidence of feeling, although there was some degree of nervousness both in his face and hands. He said his full name is his Hugh M. Brooks, twenty-five years old and a lawyer by profession. He also studied medicine and surgery, but was not a licensed physician. He first met G. Arthur Preller at the Northwestern hotel, Liverpool.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Their Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—After the admission of new delegates Master Workman Powderly made an extemporaneous address, in which he reviewed the growth of the order, its strikes and boycotts. He counseled patience and moderation. Committees were appointed and the convention adjourned till to-morrow. A plan is on foot to call in all the present organizers on account of the injudicious conduct of some.

The stone masons' strike at Pittsburg was compromised at a conference of contractors and employes last night, and work was resumed to-day.

About 1,200 iron workers in the employ of the Kensington mills at Philadelphia demanded an advance in wages averaging about 7 per cent.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger reached home this afternoon from his confirmation tour to South Bend and vicinity. The Rt. Rev. Prelate administered confirmation last Sunday in St. Mary's church to fifty-three persons; in St. Patrick's he confirmed ninety-five; in St. Joseph's eighty-eight, and St. Hedwig's, 220. On Monday at Notre Dame, he administered the rite to seventy-five, and at St. Mary's academy to ten. On Tuesday, at St. Stanislaus church, a Polish settlement near South Bend, he confirmed 180, making a total of 807. The bishop is still suffering from a very severe cold, but notwithstanding this fact the right reverend gentleman preached eloquent and able sermons at each of the confirmations recorded above.

The council last night voted Mr. W. W. Rockhill a month's leave of absence. Mr. Rockhill has been ill for some time and will go to Waukegan for his health. Mr. Rockhill is not running for office now and needs no endorsements for any special purpose, but he is an admirable officer, a kind, courteous gentleman, and the affairs of the city clerk's office are like a primer under his guiding hand. He has earned a leave of absence.

Patrick Dilly stole two chickens from the alley near Peter Kiser's old stand and was arrested. He had the chickens in a barn on Lafayette street.

The foundation for the new Catholic orphan asylum are being laid very rapidly. The walls have 100 feet front and are 100 feet deep.

## THE MASONS.

The Sixty-Sixth Annual Session--Reports of the Officers.

The sixty-sixth annual grand lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of Indiana began at Masonic Temple, Indianapolis, yesterday, with about 500 representatives. The session was devoted to receiving the reports of officers and committees and the appointment of new committees.

Grand Master Albert P. Charles, of Seymour, in his annual address shows a decrease in membership, but that it has resulted from causes which have placed the lodge upon a stronger footing than for some years past. He has taken up the charters of Greenwood, Morefield, Tunnelton, Kankakee and Canton lodges, and has annulled the charters of fourteen lodges for failure and refusal to pay their dues and inability to sustain themselves. Four lodges—Hudson, Carbon, Stockwell and Rockfield—have surrendered their charters, and dispensations have been granted for new lodges at Scottsburg and Terre Haute, and seven applications for dispensations have been refused. A reduction of dues to fifty cents, a return to the system of annual meetings and an increase of \$200 a year to the secretary's salary were recommended. The pleasing announcement was made that the grand lodge was out of debt and now had nearly \$12,000 in the treasury. Appropriate mention was made of the death of Charles Fisher, who, for thirty-seven years, was treasurer of the grand lodge.

William H. Smythe, grand secretary, reported balance on hand May 16, 1885, \$569.07; total receipts during the year, \$33,110.91; total disbursements, \$21,738.05; balance on hand, \$11,941.90; the disbursements include the paying off of the bonded indebtedness of \$14,000. The report of the grand treasurer, Martin H. Rice, was to the same effect. John Caven, Robert Van Valzah and Calvin W. Prather, trustees of the grand lodge submitted a report, showing the receipts from rentals of the Masonic Temple for two years were \$6,461.40 and the expenses, \$3,892.11, leaving a balance of \$2,669.37. The grand lodge will continue in session throughout to-morrow.

## THE TRIER DITCH.

The Case is Reversed by the Supreme Court.

The supreme court yesterday reversed the case of Paul Trier vs. Henry Dretter, appealed from the circuit court. The case has been in the courts for five years, and involves the Trier ditch in Adams township. Judge Niblack's decision was, "In a proceeding to establish a ditch, the petition, notice and report of viewers and proceedings of the board of commissioners theretofore establishing and operating a ditch on the same ground on which the contemplated new ditch was to be constructed, for the purpose of showing the width and depth of such ditch and the assessments which had been made were offered in evidence, but excluded. Held: Error."

## Missionary Entertainment.

The Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian church, will give a missionary entertainment in the church next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The following is the program of the exercises: Prayer, by Superintendent; Scripture Recitation, by Mrs. S. Kell's class; "God Wants the Girls," recitation by the Girls' Society; "God Wants the Boys," recitation by Frank Biddle; Singing, by the choir; Japan—The Country, by Maggie Hayes; The People, by Sophie Seaton; The Religion, by Thea Conington; Object Lesson, by Mrs. Garvin; Singing—Solo, by Ruth Denver; Japanese Girl—Recitation, by Elvira Riche; in costume; Primary class exercises. Every person invited.

## The May "Cold Period."

We are now promised a period of low temperature. The persistence of cold winds over the northern part of the middle zone from the first to the fourth week in May deserves to be regarded as an invariable feature of the vernal season. This year it has failed. The higher afternoon temperatures on the lakes have recently been at many points not much above 40 or 45, while the nights and mornings have been considerably colder. After an outbreak of summer heat for two or three days to go back to the dull, chilly weather transported from Manitoba to our latitudes is one of the most severe ordeals which delicate people can undergo.

Judge Mack, of Terre Haute, has issued an order that if any newspaper publishes the names of witnesses summoned before the grand jury, or information regarding indictments, the publisher shall be fined for contempt.

## ALL ABLAZE!

Chicago Has a Disastrous Fire.

Several Immense Business Houses are Quickly Gobbled at Enormous Losses.

Many Persons are Injured at Fires Both at Chicago and Elsewhere.

## A CHICAGO FIRE.

A Big Business Block is Devoured.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A disastrous fire occurred in a large brick and stone structure at the corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue early this morning. The loss will approximate \$1,000,000. Among the losers are the publishers, Belford, Clark & Co., and a large book bindery firm, Donohue & Henneberry, Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., publishers, R. H. Peale & Co., lithographers, and the Central Lithographing company. Belford, Clark & Co., place their loss at \$300,000, many valuable plates being destroyed.

Next door a five-story building owned by A. O. Slaughter and occupied by the furniture firm of R. Dimel & Co., had only a small stock on hand. Their loss will not exceed \$5,000. The Hotel Brunswick, directly opposite, had every pane of glass on the Wabash avenue front broken and sashes and window frames scorched. The guests became alarmed and fled. The loss to the hotel will aggregate \$5,000; fully insured.

Captain Joe Kenyon was seriously injured in jumping from a truck on the arrival at the fire. The wheels of the truck passed over him and both legs were broken. William Laugdon, John Breen and Fireman O'Neill, of truck No. 1, were also hurt by falling glass.

The loss on the building is about \$100,000. Insurance, \$80,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—Extensive forest fires are raging in middle and northern Wisconsin.

WEST TRAY, Mich., May 26.—Anderson & Griffin's saw mill burned yesterday. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$22,000. Several employees were seriously burned while trying to check the flames.

The Big Cameron Well.

PITTSBURGH, May 26.—The Cameron well flowed 2,724 barrels during the past twenty-four hours.

## LOCAL LINES.

Mr. James W. Sale, of Bluffton, is in the city to-day.

Constable Robbins nabbed Charley Treaser, who wanted to skip without paying Justice Soliday a debt. He paid.

A vicious tramp had a foot crushed by a Pittsburg train while stealing a ride at Arcola to-day. He is in the hospital here and refuses to give his name.

Old "Dobbin," the family horse of Charles H. Currier, died this morning from injuries received yesterday when running away, hitched to a buggy.

Mr. Ad. C. Crawford, of Maples, Jefferson township, is to-day announced as a candidate for county treasurer. Mr. Crawford is not unknown to the people of Allen county, he having held many township offices of trust and discharged the duties nicely. Mr. Crawford is a staunch democrat and enjoys great popularity in Jefferson, Madison and Monroe townships, on the borders of which he lives and is in business.

## THE MARKETS.

New York, May 26.—Wheat, 1 1/4 lower and active. No. 2 red, May, 84. Corn, 1 1/4 higher; Western 35 1/2 47 1/2. Oats, quiet and firm. Western at 37 1/2 45 1/2.

## CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Wheat, stronger at 74 1/2. Corn, steady at 35 1/2. Oats, steady at 27 1/2.

To the Editor of THE SENTINEL. Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention. A. B. CRAWFORD, Maples.

To the Editor of THE SENTINEL. Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention. CHARLES M. DAWSON.





**10. 108 EAST BERRY STREET,**  
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to all  
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